

VOL. XXXIV.

BERRYVILLE, CLARKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1902.

No. 17.

Dr. G. P. Harrison,
Late Resident Physician of the City Hospital
of Richmond, Va., has returned, and will
continue to practice medicine.
OFFICE AT THE RESIDENCE OF MR.
A. B. BEVAN, NEAR MILLWOOD.
my28-6w

J. EDWARD HARRIS, M. D.
OFFICE OVER RACKET STORE,
BERRYVILLE, VIRGINIA.
Have recently completed a General
Hospital Course at St. Vincent's Hospi-
tal, Norfolk; also a Special Course in
Diseases of Throat and Lungs at Loomis
Sanitarium, Liberty, N. Y.

Dr. G. H. Oliver,
RESIDENT DENTIST.
Nitrous Oxide Administered.
—OFFICE—
Over Drug Store Opposite Postoffice.
Hours—9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; 3 P. M. to 5:30
P. M.
BERRYVILLE, VA.

Conrad Kownslar,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
and
Commissioner in Chancery.
BERRYVILLE, VA.

W. T. Lewis,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BERRYVILLE, VA.
will attend to any business committed to
him in the courts of Clarke and adjoining
counties. Special attention given to col-
lections. Office on Church street, nearly op-
posite the jail. feb5-1y.

Sam'l. J. C. Moore,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BERRYVILLE, VA.
Will practice in the courts of Clarke, Fred-
erick, Warren and Loudoun counties. In the
supreme Court of Appeals of the State, as
well as in the U. S. Court at Harrisonburg.
eod3-1

LAW OFFICE:
Geo. B. Harrison, B. L.,
UNIVERSITY OF VA., 1872.
Late of the Richmond, Va. Bar, and late
commissioner in Chancery for the Chancery
court of said city.

LAW OFFICE:
Blackburn Smith, B. L.,
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, 1883.
Will attend to any business committed to
him in any of the Courts. Office
opposite the Jail.

JOHN H. ENDERS,
Funeral Director
and Embalmer.
EAST MAIN ST., BERRYVILLE, VA.
TELEPHONE NO. 5.
Strictly first-class in every respect.
Special attention given to telegraph and
telephone orders. Office open day and
night.

..Fine Custom..
Boots and Shoes
—MADE TO ORDER—
..A Fit Guaranteed..
In addition to above Fine Shoes I have a
Cheaper Line of Goods, which I can offer at
Low Rates.

Henry Schneider's
Shoe Factory.
—4 SOUTH MAIN STREET—
asp 11f

CHARLESTOWN
Marble & Granite Works,
Cor. George and North Streets.
Diehl & Bro.,
Manufacturers of
MONUMENTS, - TOMBS, - STATUES.
Slate and Marble
Mantles, Tiling,
and all kinds of
Building Marble and Sandstones.
All work promptly filled at the lowest
rates. All work guaranteed.
sep 1-92

J. C. AVIS,
Successor to W. Richardson.
Druggist and Apothecary..
PAINTS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS, &c.
—AGENT FOR—
HAWK'S CELEBRATED EYEGLASSES.
AT NIGHT my clerk, Mr. Sonner, can be
found in room attached to rear of store.
Ring front door bell. Or, I may be found
in "day-window" room over Scheuer's store.
Prescriptions specially compounded
from purest drugs and filled as cheap as any
where, consistent with the best quality of
drugs.

JOS. S. HART,
Successor to Blake Boxwell,
Will Conduct the Butcher Business
and
MEAT MARKET
in the room formerly occupied by
Blake Boxwell. Fresh Meat at all
times. Orders promptly delivered
in any part of the town.
MEAL, FLOUR, MILLFEED, ETC.
Stop the Cough
and Works Off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold
in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

The Constitutional Convention.

ARTICLE XI.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

Sec. 1. All property, except as hereinafter provided, shall be taxed; all taxes whatsoever, whether State, local, or municipal, shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws.

Sec. 2. Except as hereinafter provided, all assessments of the value of real estate and tangible personal property, shall be at their fair market value, to be ascertained as prescribed by law. The General Assembly may allow a lower rate of taxation to be imposed for a period of years by a city or town upon such land as may be added to or taken into the corporate limits of such city or town, than is imposed on such property within the limits of said city or town at the time such land is added. Nothing in this Constitution shall prevent the General Assembly, in its discretion at any time after the first day of January, 1913, from segregating for the purposes of taxation, the several kinds of classes of property so as to specify and determine upon what subjects State taxes, and upon what subjects local taxes may be levied.

Sec. 3. The General Assembly may levy a tax on incomes in excess of six hundred dollars per annum; and may levy a license tax upon any business which cannot be reached by the ad valorem system; and may impose franchise taxes, and in imposing a franchise tax, may, in its discretion, make the same in lieu of taxes upon other property, in whole or in part, of a transportation, industrial, or commercial, corporation. And whenever a franchise tax shall be imposed upon a corporation doing business in this State, or whenever all the capital, however invested, of a corporation chartered under the laws of this State, shall be taxed, the shares of stock issued by any such corporation, the same representing the business or capital so taxed, shall not be further taxed. No city or town shall impose any tax or assessment upon abutting land owners for street or other public local improvements, except for making and improving the walkways upon then existing streets, and improving and paving then existing alleys, and for either the construction, or otherwise the use of sewers; and the same, when imposed, shall not be in excess of the peculiar benefits resulting therefrom to such abutting land owners. Except in cities and towns, no such taxes or assessments, on abutting land owners, for local public improvements shall be imposed.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall provide for a reassessment of real estate, except that of railway and canal corporations, in the year 1905, and every fifth year thereafter.

Sec. 5. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the special and separate assessment of all coal and other mineral land; but until such other special assessment is made, such land shall be assessed under existing laws.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall levy a State capitation tax of, and not exceeding, one dollar and fifty cents per annum on every male resident of this State not less than twenty-one years of age, except those pensioned by this State for military services; one dollar of which shall be applied exclusively in aid of the public free schools, in proportion to the school population, and the remaining fifty cents of which shall be returned and paid by the State into the treasury of the county or city in which it was collected, to be appropriated by the proper county or city authorities to such county or city purposes as they shall respectively determine; but said State capitation tax shall not be in lieu upon, nor collected by legal process from, the personal property which may be exempt from levy or distress under poor debtor's law. And the General Assembly may authorize the board of supervisors of any county, or the common council of any city or town to levy an additional capitation tax not exceeding one dollar per annum on each of such persons, which shall be applied in aid of the public schools of such county, city or town, or for such other county, city or town purposes as they shall determine.

Sec. 7. After this Constitution shall be in force, no statute of limitation shall run against any claim of the State for taxes upon any property; nor shall the failure to assess property for taxation defeat a subsequent assessment for and collection of taxes for any preceding year or years, unless such property shall have passed to an innocent bona fide purchaser for value, without notice, in which latter case the property shall be assessed for taxation against such bona fide purchaser from the date of his purchase.

Sec. 8. The natural oyster beds, rocks and shoals, in the waters of this State, shall not be leased, rented, or sold, but shall be held in trust for the benefit of the people of this State, subject to such regulations and restrictions as the General Assembly may prescribe, but the General Assembly may, from time to time, provide by law for surveys to define such natural beds, rocks or shoals.

Sec. 9. The State corporation commission shall annually ascertain and assess, at the time hereinafter mentioned, and in the manner required by law on January 1, 1902, of the board of public works, the value of the road-bed, and other real estate, rolling stock, and other tangible personal property, in this State, of each railway corporation, now or hereafter liable for taxation upon such property, by whatever power operated; the canal bed and other real estate, the boats and other personal property, in this State, of each canal corporation, empowered to conduct transportation; and such property shall be taxed for State and for county, city, town, and district purposes in the same manner as authorized by said law, at such rates of taxation as may be imposed by them, respectively, from time to time, upon the real estate and tangible personal property of natural persons; provided, however, that no tax shall be laid upon the net income of such corporations.

Sec. 10. Each such railway or canal corporation, including also any such as is exempt from taxation as to its works, property, or profits, shall also pay to the State franchise tax equal to one per centum upon the gross receipts hereinafter specified in section 11, for the privilege of exercising its franchises in this State, which, with the taxes provided for in section 9, shall be in lieu of all taxes or license charges whatsoever upon the franchises of such corporation, the shares of stock issued by it, and upon the property assessed under section 9; provided, that nothing herein contained shall exempt such corporation from assessments for street and other public local improvements authorized by section 3; and provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall annul or interfere with, or prevent any contract or agreement by ordinance between street railway corporations and municipalities, as to compensation for the use of the streets or alleys of such municipalities by such railway corporations.

(This article continued in next issue.)

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
Washington, D. C., June 16.

The executive committee of the Democratic Congressional Committee held a secret session in Washington recently, at which Chairman Ben T. Cable and Judge Harmon of Cincinnati were present. While no information was given out to the press, I learn from undoubtedly reliable sources that a committee of seven was appointed to put in form the conclusion of the Committee, that the coming campaign should be made on the ground that the republicans are fostering the trusts and are unwilling to receive the tariff along lines which will afford relief to the consumers at the expense of the capitalists and trusts. The Committee of seven will report to a caucus of the democratic members of the House, and if their recommendations receive the approval of the caucus, active work will begin at once. It was determined to locate the general headquarters at Washington, with Representative Criggs in charge, while the Western headquarters will be located at Chicago with Mr. Cable in charge. The full Congressional Committee met the same evening and adopted a resolution, which is a practical endorsement of the Hansbrough-Newlands irrigation bill.

A Real Friend.

"I suffered from dyspepsia and indigestion for fifteen years," says W. T. Sturdevant, of Merry Oaks, N. C. "After I had tried many doctors and medicines to no avail, one of my friends persuaded me to try Kodol. It gave me immediate relief. I can get almost anything I want now, and my digestion is good. I cheerfully recommend Kodol. Don't try to cure stomach trouble by dieting. That only further weakens the system. You need wholesome, strengthening food. Kodol enables you to assimilate what you eat by digesting it without the stomach's aid. J. C. Avis

FARM GARDEN

BLANCHING EARLY CELERY.

Best Ways for the Home Garden and For the Market Grower.

For early blanching of celery on a small scale, such as would be employed on the farm or in the garden of the amateur horticulturist, there are several methods. One of the most common is by means of boards placed on edge along each side of the row of cel-



BLANCHING WITH BOARDS.

ery. These boards should be 1 inch thick by 12 to 14 inches wide and 12 feet long. The cheaper grades of pine will do, but new boards are better to import an unpleasant flavor to the celery. The kind used by growers in Michigan, Ohio and New York at the rate now prevailing cost \$24 to \$25 per 1,000 feet.

In placing the boards in position slip one end well under the outside leaves of the plants, then bring this edge up to the top of the plants, and fasten in position by means of stakes driven in the ground by nailing short pieces of lath across the top every six or eight feet or by means of notched sticks placed over the tops of the boards.

Any one of these methods would be too inconvenient when applied on a large scale, and a far better one is that practiced by the large growers—namely, that of using hooks or spacers about six inches long made of heavy galvanized wire bent somewhat in the shape of the thumb and first finger distended. These spacers are slipped over the upper edges of the boards every few feet to hold them together, and the plants are rigid enough to keep the boards in an upright position.

Two or three weeks' time will be required to complete the blanching of early varieties, but the boards must be kept in position until the crop is removed from the ground, after which they may be used again two or three times during the season.

If the celery is allowed to remain in the boards too long after it has reached a marketable stage, it loses in weight and flavor and is liable to be injured or even destroyed by the attacks of blight.

Perhaps the most satisfactory way of blanching early celery on a small scale is by means of ordinary farm draisines of about four inches inside diameter, placed over the plants after they have become almost fully grown. To facilitate the work of placing the tiles over the plants some of the outside leaves should be pulled away and the main part of the plant loosely tied together by means of a soft string or, better, with what is known as paper twine, being a string made by twisting a strip of soft paper. This string will lose its strength as soon as it becomes wet and will offer no resistance to the further growth of the plant.

The presence of the tiles will cause the leaves all to draw up above the



BLANCHING WITH TILES.

top of the tiles, thereby forming a screen over the top to shut out the light from the interior. If the common glazed tiles are used, the evaporation from their surface has a tendency to keep the plant cool and tender of the day, and a very crisp and tender product is the result. This system is desirable also on account of its cleanliness, as celery blanching in this way will need very little washing before marketing.—W. R. Beattie.

Corn Oil.

Corn oil and corn oil cake are by-products from the manufacture of corn into glucose and grape sugar. The oil is of a reddish yellow color and of pleasant taste. It is used in the manufacture of paints, leather dressing, various kinds of soap and rubber substitute. Corn oil cake, the residue after expressing the oil, is valuable as an animal food, especially for dairy cattle.

Saved From An Awful Fate.

"Everybody said I had consumption," writes Mrs. A. M. Shields, of Chambersburg, Pa. "I was so low after six months of severe sickness, caused by Hay Fever and Asthma, that I thought I could get well, but I failed of the mercy of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, used it, and was completely cured." For desperate Throat and Lung Diseases it is the safest cure in the world, and is infallible for Coughs, Colds and Bronchial Affections. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free at C. Bismore's drug store.

A VILLAGE SCHOOL.

Designs Showing Plans For Two Rooms or Three Room Building.

The school requirements of most villages are such that future provision had best be made for enlargement to meet the growing demands, and to do this often requires great thought and study to produce the economical results desired. In this design we show two plans as suited to an exterior, the smaller one of two rooms making a compact building by itself and the larger one showing a three room plan, as if added to the two rooms, as shown.

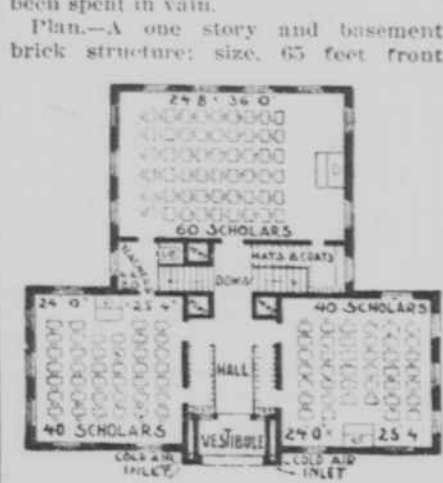
The plans call for brick on a stone basement, the basement being utilized for playrooms, heating and coal room



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

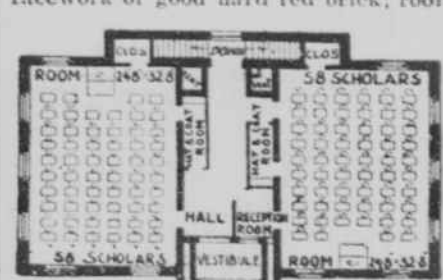
and the sanitarium. Such buildings as this, well and substantially built, give a character and dignity to any village community and lend an air of refinement to the surroundings that oftentimes obliterates and sets aside many other things lacking in the public enterpriser. An artistic school building set in spacious, well kept grounds is the best advertisement for the progress and future advancement of any village, and on general principles is a good investment outside its educational value. Good schools mean good children. Good children mean good parents, a good community, health, wealth and prosperity, and surely these are the most desirable things we live for. Then let the foundation of them all be built to last for all time and the schoolhouse be the brightest of all to look back to in the dawn of life; then no lives will have been spent in vain.

Plan—A one story and basement brick structure; size, 65 feet front and 24 feet deep; basement, 8 feet; first story, 12 feet clear; an excellent plan for a country school, the arrangement being very compact and close and giving spacious playrooms in the basement. The system of heating and ventilation is in conjunction with the dry-closet system, which for a small building is inexpensive and simple, as well as easy to manage. The principal's room is placed convenient to the entrance. The stairs in the rear are accessible for both boys and girls and lead directly to their play and toilet rooms, thus separating and isolating the sexes, a measure that all well planned buildings of this class should contain. Stairs are easy, with platforms, and the advantages in this regard are fully met, and the labor of climbing is reduced to a minimum. The walls under grade are of stone, underpinning and facework of good hard red brick; roof



THREE ROOM PLAN.

and 64 feet deep; basement, 8 feet; first story, 12 feet clear; an excellent plan for a country school, the arrangement being very compact and close and giving spacious playrooms in the basement. The system of heating and ventilation is in conjunction with the dry-closet system, which for a small building is inexpensive and simple, as well as easy to manage. The principal's room is placed convenient to the entrance. The stairs in the rear are accessible for both boys and girls and lead directly to their play and toilet rooms, thus separating and isolating the sexes, a measure that all well planned buildings of this class should contain. Stairs are easy, with platforms, and the advantages in this regard are fully met, and the labor of climbing is reduced to a minimum. The walls under grade are of stone, underpinning and facework of good hard red brick; roof



TWO ROOM PLAN.

slated; first floor lined, deadened and laid with narrow maple walls in adamant finish, with patent blackboards over wainscoting. Basement floor of portland cement.

The cost per scholar for such a building is placed at \$55 to \$60 in any good location where the market is good and materials and labor are at a reasonable price. The plans are plain and show the method of seating by single desks, which is by far the best and has been advocated by all the state boards of education the past few years. G. P.

The Stable Floor.

Undoubtedly the most convenient floor for a stable is of cement. The ideal floor is made of cement, with movable plank floors for the stalls. In localities where the soil is of a clayey nature the natural soil will make a very satisfactory floor if the stalls are floored with plank and plank gutters are provided for the manure. Such a floor makes an excellent temporary arrangement, and cement can be purchased and laid as time and funds will permit.

A Wall Painting Note.

Don't ever allow a brush to put a single streak of paint on a wall, either exterior or interior, that is not perfectly dry. More "cussing" an "discussing" ensue from this than any other cause. No matter if the job be a rush one, the owner of the property will thank you when he understands why you refuse to risk your reputation on a wet surface.

Spring Fever.

Spring fever is another name for biliousness. It is more serious than most people think. A torpid liver and inactive bowels mean a poisoned system. If neglected, serious illness may follow such symptoms. DeWitt's Little Early Risers remove all danger by stimulating the liver, opening the bowels and cleansing the system of impurities. Safe pills. Never gripe. "I have taken DeWitt's Little Early Risers for torpid liver every spring for years," writes R. M. Evers, Mountville, W. Va. "They do me more good than anything I have ever tried." J. C. Avis.

DIRECTORY

—OF THE—
TOWN AND COUNTY.

CIRCUIT COURT.
Hos. T. W. Harrison, Judge,
Winchester, Va.
Meets February 1, May 20 and October 20.

COUNTY COURT.
Hos. S. J. C. Moore, Judge,
Berryville, Va.
Meets first Tuesday in each month.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.
Chapel District—T. B. Levi, Chairman,
Greenway District—R. Powell Page,
Battle Town—J. Ed. Hardesty,
Longmarsh—C. T. Hardesty.

JOHN M. GIBSON,
Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts.
JOHN B. NEILL,
Deputy Circuit and County Court Clerk.
W. T. LEWIS,
Attorney for the Commonwealth.
JOSEPH T. GRIFFITH,
County Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

W. A. BRIDGEMAN,
Treasurer of Clarke County, Berryville, Va.
W. H. CARTER,
Deputy Treasurer of Clarke County, Berryville, Va.

Hos. CONRAD KOWNSLAR,
Superintendent of Public Schools, Berryville, Va.

W. W. SMALLWOOD,
Sheriff of Clarke County, Berryville, Va.
JESSE M. LUTTRELL,
Deputy Sheriff and Jailor of Clarke County, Berryville, Va.

E. R. SHERK,
Deputy Sheriff of Clarke County, White Post, Va.

Hos. J. H. JONES,
Mayor of Berryville, Va.
DR. GEORGE N. HARDESTY,
Recorder.

W. E. HOFFMAN,
Treasurer of Berryville.
GEORGE C. BLOOMER,
Chief of Police.

L. V. STALLER,
Superintendent of Water Company.
COMMON COUNCIL.
H. W. Baker, Ward No. 1.
P. J. Atbeck, Ward No. 2.
Conrad Kownslar, Ward No. 3.
C. M. Brown, Ward No. 4.

BERRYVILLE FIRE COMPANY.
Meets first Friday in each month, 7:30 p. m.
JOHN H. ENDERS, Captain; L. O. Gore,
First Lieutenant; A. R. Jones, Second
Lieutenant; James W. Ware, Third
Lieutenant; W. E. Hoffman, Chief Hose
man; Ellis Jackson, Assistant Hoseman;
Ed. M. Cunningham, Chief Engineer;
J. E. Jones, Assistant Engineer; J. Ed.
Ogden, Secretary; S. F. Baughman, Jr.,
Treasurer; Dr. J. E. Harris, Surgeon;
W. R. Shryock, Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

SOUTH.
Rev. W. MEVILL, Pastor.
Preaching, Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Epworth League meets Sunday at 7 p. m.
Sunday School, Sunday, 9:30 a. m.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.
Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society meets on the first Saturday in every month at 3 p. m.
Ladies' Aid Society meets on the first Saturday in every month at 4 p. m.
The "Little Lights" Missionary Society meets the first Sunday in every month at 3 p. m.
Woman's Christian Temperance Union meets every third Tuesday in every month at 5:30 p. m.
The Mother's Meeting in connection with the W. C. T. U. meets on the first Tuesday in every month at 9:30 p. m.
The Loyal Temperance Legion meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

REV. G. W. STALLER, Pastor.
Preaching every First, Third and Fifth Sundays at 11 a. m. and every Second and Fourth Sunday at 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School each Sabbath at 10 a. m.
Class Meetings every Second and Fourth Sundays at 11 a. m.
Prayer and Song Service on First, Third and Fifth Sundays at 7:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting on Thursday of each week at 7:30 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. D. H. SANDLIN, Pastor.
Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Sunday School every Sabbath morning at 9:30 o'clock.
Ladies' Aid Society, first Friday evening of each month at 8 o'clock, at Mrs. Isaac Bowman's residence.
Children's Missionary Society, second Sabbath each month at 3 p. m., at church.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. JULIAN BROADBENT, Pastor.
Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Prayer Meeting every Wednesday at 7 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. E. W. WALL, Rector.
Divine Services and Sermon every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School, S. J. C. Moore, Superintendent, at 9:30 a. m.
Bible Class, Monday, 4 p. m.
Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. J. M. G. McGuire, President; Mrs. Ida Morgan, Secretary and Treasurer; meets every two weeks, on Thursday, at 11 a. m.
Woman's Auxiliary Missionary Society, Mrs. Edw. Wall, President; Miss Annie C. Moore, Secretary and Treasurer; meets first Wednesday in each month.
King's Daughters, Mrs. Lorenzo Lewis, President; Miss Greta McCormick, Vice President; Miss Emily Smith, Secretary; Miss Janie Moore, Treasurer; meets every two weeks, on Thursday, at 11 a. m.
Chapel Society, Mrs. R. F. Page, Treasurer; meets on call when necessary.
Brotherhood of St. Andrew, John B. Neill, Director; John R. Crown, Secretary and Treasurer.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

For Rent.

Large dwelling. Lawn, garden, spring, etc. 2 miles from Berryville. Suited for family desires of spending the summer, or for a summer boarding house.
D. C. SNYDER.

A Valuable Prescription.

*It is not necessary to be frozen
In order to keep cool.*

Don't over-exercise—avoid all excitement—keep sweet—dress to suit the weather, and defy the weather clerk. Drink plenty of pure water and wear one of

OUR SERGE SUITS.

Eat very little meat, but wear one of OUR STRAW HATS. Bathe the body frequently and wear OUR NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

Do this and you will be comfortable and happy. Just test the above and you will feel under great obligations to us.

Orders Received by Mail or Telephone.

Phone 15.
Horsey & Atwell, Main Street.
Head-to-Foot Outfitters,
Winchester, Virginia.

SMITH & BAKER
Dealers in Grain, Hay and Straw.
—OFFER—
SAPLING CLOVER, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS.
WANTED: 200,000 LBS WOOL.
FOR WHICH WE PAY BEST PRICES.

Offer SPRING FERTILIZERS for Corn, Oats and Gardens.
RIVERTON LIME & ROUND TOP CEMENT.
AGENTS FOR CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT. ALSO ANTHRACITE COAL.

Terms for Coal, Cash or Produce.
WILL STORE WHEAT IN ELEVATORS AND PAY MARKET PRICE.
SMITH & BAKER, Millers' Agents.

Dry Goods
and Notions,
Including a Nice Line of White Goods, Towels, Quilts, Mattings, Groceries and Queensware.

SHOES A SPECIALTY.

Special attention called to the following goods, which are marked below values, having been bought at reduced prices:

Scotch Madras, 10c., worth 15c.
4-4 Bleached Cotton, 10c., worth 12c.
White Goods, 9c. and 10c., worth 12c. to 15c.
Laws, 9c. to 10c. Value, 12c.
Underskirts, black and white, at bargains.
Ladies' Dress Goods. Fine line of Serges in black and colors.
Colored Flannel Dress Flannels.
Tornshorn Laces, 4c. to 7c. Value, 8c. to 10c.
Hamburg Edgings at low prices.
Pearl Buttons, 7c., worth 10c.
A lot of Gents' Madras Shirts, 50c. Value, \$1.
Holland Window Curtains, 20c.
A big bargain at 98c. A Ladies' Pearl and Silver Handled Umbrella. You can get no better for \$1.50.

R. D. HARDESTY.

ARE YOU DEAF? **ANY HEAD NOISES?**
ALL CASES OF
DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING
ARE NOW CURABLE
by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.
HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.
—F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:—
Baltimore, Md., March 20, 1902.
Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.
About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.
I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that, only temporarily, that the best remedy would be to wait, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.
I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the ringing ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the deafened ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain
Very truly yours,
F. A. WERMAN, 729 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost.
INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.